RESEARCH PLAN PROPOSAL

A Comparative Study of Socio-Economic Status of Rural and UrbanElderly Women of Jaipur District

For registration to the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
In the Faculty of Social Science

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ICG/2015/20452

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Introduction

Elderly population is the most important challenging demographic phenomenon worldwide in the 21s century. According to the united nation, world population predicts that the world population will be increase from 6.5billion to 9.1 billion by 2050. In India the person the above 60 year was only 1.9 crores in 1947 whereas their numbers went up to 10 crores by 2001 and is expected to going up to 15 crores by 2020. Elderly population will become one of the major challenges of the nearby future. Elderly or old age define as a senior citizen who is 65 years old and above, consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human being and thus the end of human life that is genetically determined and environment modulated. The forces of globalization and technological changes, mobility and the explosion in the later transmission of knowledge are making changes in the life styles and cultural values to adjust the changing circumstances. In a traditional society of the past in India, the elderly age was notas much as a big problem which it is in present. Elderly persons were respected more than younger ones. They were chief patron of the family. The stable joint family system in traditional Indian society was definitely a guarantee for the protection of the oldage. Initially under the regime of laissez fair the elderly had to struggle hard to take care of their welfare and face the hazards of old age individually with their own efforts. Elder people have limited regenerative abilities and are more prone to diseases, syndromes and sickness as compared to adults. There was none to look after their health and comfort due to acute non-availability of social security measures for the elderly people.

In India population is increasing at an accelerated rate. Two distinct features of population areageing population and feminisation of ageing. The process whereby the proposition of children in the population decreases and those of

elderly person's increases is known as ageing.High fertility and decline in mortality are the major factor responsible for population increases in India especially the developing ones longevity has increased significantly in the last few decades mainly due to the socio-economic and health care developments.Sex ratio which is favourable to men but if we take the 60+ population it is favourable to women. The gendered nature reveals that women tend to live longer than men .Gender relation structure the entire life cycle from birth to old age influencing access to resource's and opportunitiesand shaping life choices at every stage. Good health ,economic and social security and adequately housing are essential requirements of ageing with dignity, but elderly women in both developing and developed nation countries face difficulties in accessing these on the basis of equality with men. Both men and women face discrimination in elderly age but women facing ageingdifferently.

Elderly women in our culture are that they still survive against all old values .Long experiences of discrimination, deprivation and neglect reflect their later years. There is no retirement for an elderly women till either death or various disability like poverty, malnutrition, poor health and depression are also major problem faced by the elder women.

In India the problems of elderly women is not a new phenomenon Women have never found themselves at the center Stage and have always been marginalized from the mainstream of society. Living a second class citizen for centuries, their mindset has developed consequently and they behave accordingly But the problem that occur with elderly appears to be product of modern age .In traditional Indian Society, women are treated as responsibility. Even if the parents are reluctant, they responsible for the girl child invariably because of social pressure. With her, their responsibilities also grow. After marriage, women play crucial role their respective families which automatically ensures basic social security cover for them as long as they are active and useful

for the family. But in old age this equation is completely reversed for most women. With their growing age, their role in family decreases up to the negligible extent. It is women need stronger security cover, instead their support infrastructure, emotional connects and security cover gets thinner by every passing day. Their family members don't understand their own responsibilities towards old womens and their presence in the family is often ignored, they invariably become redundant for all concerned.

With the Children settled in their own lives, their husbands remain mostly aloof primarily because of their own pre-occupation and or die before them. This is the age,Gender and age discrimination make the life of an elder women more difficult, as their rights violated. In addition widowhood divorce, lack of care giver for elder women, postmenopausal difficulties and absence of geriatric medicine and health care other ground of discrimination that prohibits elderly womenfrom enjoying their human rights.Discrimination against elderly women is often based on deep rooted cultural and social bias. The impact of gender inequalities throughout a women's life span is obviously reflected in elderly age., and it often result unfair resources allocation, maltreatment, abuse ,gender based violenceand prevention to access basic services. Their ownership of access to, land may be restricted due to the discriminatory inheritance laws and practices. Thus,they should need to depend on their financial support and living arrangements.

This is the age, When they need a lot instead they have to suffer a lot. With no social security, no gainful engagement opportunities, no old age related support and facilities, no shelter ,fewer rights and above all no awareness, their life is full of physical, emotional, financial insecurity they suffer silently but cannot afford to complain, essentially because there is usually no one to listen to their complaints. Many elderly women suffer destitution.... destitution of loneliness and heart full sense of redundancy. In this situation they find themselves

completely lost. They have no option but adjust themselves in whatever circumstances. In these adverse circumstances, elderly women want to remain useful within the four walls of their own families till the last breath.

Today there is a need to probe in to the causes of the problems of elderly female population and their effects on the social economic status ofthe elderly women, on their family and their society.

Major Problems of Rural Urban Elderly women

Social aspects: -In rural and urban areas these days due to the change in family structure the elderly are not given adequate care and attention by their family member. Their losses in decision making is experienced more by those who are surrender their property in favour to younger members and thus have no control over the sources of income. The loss of status and decision making is felt more by ageing women than men.

- Destitution,alienation,Isolation

Marginalization, alienation, isolation in elderly age is among that are affecting elderly women constantly. Elder women who live in urban area find it difficult to cope up with old ageespecially when their children grown up and husband retire.Due to the fast changing socio-economic scenario of the country, fast paced modern life style and rapid urbanization across the country younger younger generation hardly interact with their elder family member's .Popularity of the nuclear family system is virtually crushed strong traditional bond between grandchildren and grandmother.

- Social insecurity

Elder women, who live in urban areas, are prone to social alienation in comparison to elder women of villages. Joint family system is still alive in rural areas. Elder women, who are live in semi-urban situation / industrial townships also find it difficult to cope with elder age,particularly after their children have

grown up and husband retire.Due to the lack of social protection, elder women forced to lead to life full of distress .Ignored by their own kin and kin, they don't expect any kind of social security from others.

Economic aspect:-

With the increased life span of elder women in older age, their financial need emerging as a major concern. Economic insecurity is considered to be the most serious concern of the elderly living in barely sustainable household in rural areas. The major worry of elderly is stress and economic dependence. Those who live with their spouse or live alone, live in constant fear of impending sickness and disability Social traditionsdon't allow them to use their ancestral proper money for their own welfare. They may be rich or poor; they always have to act according to the others' directives. Since they are habitual of sacrificing their own interests for the good of other family members throughout their life, in old age they don't want to ask for their share in urban areas today many elder women have property, money but they cannot possibly use the money or take financial decision on their own.

Demographic Aspects: - The demographic profile of the elderly population in India shows that in the case of the general population the majority of the elderly women 75% are living in rural areas and rest 25% are in urban areas. Elderly women dependency ratio revealed that it was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Human Right and Older Women

Elderly women have to face age related discrimination, mistreatment, harassment and elder abuse in their life due to lack of awareness about their and right and support system available for them in old age. Indian women have always have been introvert by nature, that's why they are vulnerable and soft target of wrong doors. Human right of the elderly women are violated from time to time. Majority of case of Human Right violation are due to poverty of older women.

Emotional insecurity

It concluded that economic social status is a significant factor influencing life style and religious among the elderly in India sex significant aspect overall emotional maturity emotional instability emotional regression, personally feeling of powerlessness feeling of insecurity and reduced competence disintegration and lack of independence, exploitative, domineering authoritarian and life-religiously and focus of control and the interactions effect is significant only in emotional regression personality disintegration lack of independence and individuals pampered, spoiled and domineering authoritarian life style. An elderly people become aware of their inability and incompetency they began to revive their ideas about themselves. They also start coping with reduced income, change of status, loss of friends and spouses and lastly. Psychological changes accompany the passing of year's slowness of thinking impairment of memory decrease in enthusiasm, income incaution in all respect and alteration of sleeppattern. Social pressure and inadequate resources treat many

dysfunctional features of old age. Further it is well known that the incidence of mental illness is much higher among elder women in urban area as compare to rural area.

Health aspects

Due to the negligence, lack of awareness, financial support and religious mind-set of women. Elder women often have to face acute health problem. Since most of the elderly women are living within the four walls and barely come out in open public places, most of the health problems remain unnoticed .large majority of the elderly women suffered from chronic diseases curtailed in physical eating, bathing, dressing, walking and climbing stairs, getting up from sitting position as well as in sensory (hearing vision) health domains.

This focuses them to rely on formal or informal help in their day to day activities. The problem of incapacitation is found acute among lower income group. Women are worst suffered with less ofsupport.

It is estimated that the health of the elderly are affected by many interwoven aspects of their social and physical environment. Elderly women who reside in rural area are more likely to have chroniccondition like hypertension, Arthritis diabetes and cataract and poor health condition than the elderly women in urban areas due to the reason ranging from poverty unavaibilty of health care facilities.In overall social determinates of health predict the health of urban elderly to be considerably better degree than rural elderly women.

Elder abuse

Elder abuse indicates that most likely victim of elder abuse is female of every advanced age, role less, functionally impaired, lonely and living at home with someone primarily their adult child, spouse and other relatives studies in India indicate that more womens than man complain of maltreatment in terms of both physical and verbal abuse. The prevalent patterns of elder's abuse include majorly psychological abuse in terms of verbal assault, threats and fear of isolation, physical violence and financial exploitation .Elderly abuse are more acute in rural area as compare to urban area and it was found significantly higher among female elderly who are illiterate, widow/ widower and partially depend uponcaregiver .whereas psychological abuse, financial abuseand social neglect were higher among elderly Women who residing in urban area.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Population ageing is an important emerging demographic phenomenon. It is an outcome of declining fertility levels and increasing life expectancy. Today in India it become a serious problem and there is a special need to growing attention on elderly population especially elderly women because their percentage is more and they are more dependent.

In a developing country like India the traditional Joint family provided a built in system for the care of the elderly. With the advent of Globalization, Industrialization and urbanization disintegration of joint families are not capable of giving protection to the elderly nor does the country have basic resources to meet the needs of the elderly. Ageing has become a social problem. It is further compounded in case of females. The lower status is an outcome of systematic discrimination for generation.

Neglect of basic nutritional needs, denial of property rights and exclusion from decision. Moreover, Majority of women are not working during their prime age which makes them totally depend during old age. Therefore it is required that the policies and scheme for elderly should also have a gender component. To develop requisite policy and programs there is need to study the socio-economic status of elderly women to initiate policy reforms.

The study of elderly woman is of great significances which would help in comparative study of status of present elderly women in rural and urban area and to identify the various factors which areresponsible for their miserable living conditions or problems faced by them and effect of these problems on their status.This is an area of concern which requires immediate intervention to ensure life with dignity for Elderly Women and also suggested various remedies for tackling their problems.

Aims of the study

- To compare the social and economic status of elderly women in rural and urban areas.
- To identify the various problems ofrural and urban elderly women.
- To assess consequences of changing family structure and function on ageing among elderly women.
- To Analyses the factors are responsible for problems of elderly women
- Examine the provision and utilization pattern of various support systems provided by governmental and nongovernmental agencies for the welfare of the elderly women.

Review of literature

Bajpai (1988) Authorreveals the role and needs of the elderly are not similar with the young. Adoption of new ideas is either difficult or not acceptable by the Elderly on other hand youth were not comfortable in adoption lifestyle of the old, loss of personal authority is the basic concern for the aged, which usually disturb them physically and psychologically. This problem is more seen in elderly women who feel that her daughter in law replaces them. This makes them uncomfortable and sometime result in quarrels. In many cases the young abuse the elderly verbally and make them unhappy such condition causes stress, depression and dissatisfaction. This makes them uncomfortable and sometimes results in quarrels.

Misra (1989) discusses the old age problems due to the rising proportion of the elderly people in the population and their decline role and status in changing society. The book provides incisive information on the situation of the elderly in urban setting. It underlines the need for involving innovative and effective policies and programmes to make the life of senior citizen more meaningful.

Dhillon (1992)highlights the various issues of the aged and ageing problems and how policy makers, public and voluntaries agencies etc. should keep the care of the aged. He opines that the rapid urbanization ,High Inflation and the necessity of dual income (couple working) is resulting in the breakdown of the Joint Family system ,disruption of the tradition relationship and reordering the family norms .The main objective of the Author was to study the aged in India and examined their adjustment to the social, emotion and psychological stress

and what strategies they uses to cope with this stress and make adjustment at present particularly middle class which laid negative effect on their mental health.

Kumar (1995) has highlighted the problems of Elderly in India. A large majority of India are the lower socio-economic class .Poor health and poverty is the major problem. Elderly person from the lower strata of society expressed more concern if the elderly male is economically not active but declining trend which will add further economic hardship of the aged and make them more dependent on their child.The major problems are related to health care and economic consideration.

Bhindradiya (1997)explored the Views of two generations regarding families Role and care of elderly in rural household of Saurastra. The finding reveals that family members believed that person status increases with the age which enables the elderly to give advice, take decision etc. while the elderly believed that their status had decreased because of dependency, changing social structure, majority of Individualistic and materialistic value of generation, old age and compulsory Retirement from economic activities contribute a great deal in emergence of old age on Social problem.

Gokhale (1999) opines that Elderly in India is viewed as a process of change in human role through life. Culture is transmitting between generation and social changes in India have made an impact on the elderly life style and housing shortage. In this book author indicate that by 2025 the world

dependency ratio is expected increases. The cost of providing aid shows variation among the elderly peoples.

Rajan (1999) present a comprehensive account of the different dimensions of elderly life in India using the census data the socio-economic characteristics such as level of literacy ,work, sex ratio, martial and health status ,rural urban distribution and living arrangements were discuss. He examines that in developing countries where elderly can afford to retire early because of the availability of economic or social security programmes. But in India where poverty and inadequate social security system and lack of economic security prevails that 63% elderly men and 88% elderly women continue to work and economically active beyond the age of 60 and even at the age of 80.

Sachdeva (2000)highlights the difficulties faced by elderly such as bad health, loneliness, economic stringency, and lack of space for self in the house, negligence by the family, lack of entertainment, lack of information, and lack of social activities. The book argues that India's policy maker need to urgently take care the cause of the rising elderly in order to create an environment that insure them to maintain as much economic independence and self-sufficiency as possible without disturbing the intergeneration balance.

Jayashree (2000)recognize the important role in maintaining intra family relation various studies have explored the problems faced by elderly due to the

industrialization, modernization and a various social changes in Indian society. Few studies have also highlighted the facts that despite living in the joint family, the elderly face problems due to the urban living conditions and poor sanitation along with intra generational differences and inadequate time and efforts by the family. Acute lack of accommodation, excessive rents and migrations of the young adults have prevented many elderly from living with their children especially among the elderly women leading to distress, loneliness, increased in responsibility and lack of caregivers.

Tandon (2001) reveals that with the breakdown of joint family system and disintegrating traditional care system the old have been become even more vulnerable .A low birth rate with the corresponding rising in the life expectancy of elderly. This book gives us information about policies and programmes for the welfare and wellbeing of the elderly. National policy on older person formulated by the government of India aims at their wellbeing by strengthening legitimate place for them in the society so that during the last phase of their life they could live with purpose, dignity, and peace.

Ramamurti (2002) deals with Emerging trend or raising the population of Elderly. He states that in recent years, Indignity, disgracefulness, embarrassment, dishonour, disheartening, Indifference, injustice, psychological torture and negative behaviours and attitudes are reflected in the society towards the elderly.Author find that family ties in India are still strong and an overwhelming majority of the old still live with their family members the position of an increasing number of elderly is becoming vulnerable. In present scenario they cannot take it for granted that their children will able to look after them when they need care in their old age keeping in views the longer life span which implies and extended period of dependency.

Thara Bhai (2002)Explain the crucial problems face by the Elderly people. He suggests a way to address them and discuss the future scenario by viewing ageing and the aged in the context of increasing modernization. The book deals with intergenerational problems of the old. The environment effect on them and their nutritional status and health problems.

Gowry and Rani (2003)contribute to the understanding of ageing and widowhood in the context of problems and issues of a large social order. Ageing and marital status put women in India in a disadvantage position who is in general are subject to social and economic marginalisation and are victimised by their own family. They are viewed as problem they are continuously neglected. The women constitute a special concern group especially as the proportion of widow among elderly is high. The life of elderly women who are less economically active and relatively more dependable on their children. He give a critical perspective of the status enjoyed by the elderly women in unorganised sector, the stress they faces and less security offer by their family and society.

Reddy(2003) opines that joint family, kinship and value system ensured emotional help, physical security and social support to the Elderly but now situation were varies according to the economic condition and social status elderly acquire position in the family and society. The elderly who have adequate financial resources and who take care of the family affairs.Who are productive and more involve in income generation activities and contribute to family and they also have good social networks and held in good esteem by the young in the contrary in many cases where the Elderly are poor resources,

young neglect them intentionally or unintentionally and refuse them to providing proper care. He defines that millions of elderly are suffering emotionally from the growing phenomena of gross indifferences profit motives, selfish and decay in the family system.

Bose andShankardas (2004) focusses on growing old in IndiaToday elderly are numerous and their wisdom is common place and they become burdensome and unproductive. He also examinereligiosity seems to have increasing with age. He conducted aquantitative study to understand the role of spirituality and rising ageing process in 906 elderly respondents in Mumbai. Study reveals that the spirituality was perceived to provide support aid relationship building and maintenance facilitates coping with stress and ideas and issues in relation to death and dying.

Prakash (2004) book focuses on mental health and problems of Elderly women. He examine that more common in a case of India, women face more health problems. Most of womens in traditional society spend their adult years in home making and non-remunerative work. They tend to be dependent on family for their survival and wellbeing cultural and social factors lead to a neglect of personal health in adult years. The socio and cultural environment in which they socialized does not reinforce independence as result in their elderly age they face accumulation of disadvantages that reduce quality of life and which lead to create social adjustment problems in their Elder age.

Yadav (2004) has studied how older people are treated within a society and how elderly deals the inevitable problems of ageing particularly those involving health and economic dimensions. He also describe the positive aspect of ageing in which he defines that health of older people is more superior than that of previous generation that is likely to be improve still as per people receive better medical care through out of their life. Today the member of

different generation often visit one other and provide help in emergencies few elderly parents are abandoned or neglected by their children but still majority of older people are involved in companionship at senior centres.

Panda (2005)studied the situation of cross section of elderly women in a fast changing urban neighborhood with special reference to Delhi. It examines the demographic status and socioeconomic background of aged women it as certain the level of social adjustment among them and their health status. He concluded that by changing the behavioral pattern of individuals bring out the changes in status of elderly women.

Joshi (2006)opines that all over the world the population of aged is increasing relative to the level of development. There is no doubt the population ageing will affect every single individual of the society in many ways. He explore their view that Indian society facing many demographic problems in the shape of rising profile of the aged population. In this book author give a historical data to describing the rising population of old age and it is expected that in 2025 their population will be more than 175 million. A large portion of aged is that of elderly women mostly widow and widowers.

Alam (2006)opines that majority of young Generation believes elderly as a Socio Economic burden in the Society because they do not contribute to the national income. He pointed out large number of elderly suffered from curtailed functional abilities in physical, Eating, bathing, dressing, walking and climbing stairs, getting up from the siting position as well as in sensory (hearing, vision) and various other health domains.This book presents a new empirical research on ageing in India for the welfare of ageing population in

country. Alam has however tried in his research to extent our concern by linking the diseases with onset of functional disablement and neat for long term care and another aspect form which this research deserve a serious attention is a discussion on family support is found to be an important factors for socio-psychological wellbeing of the Elderly.

Bose (2006) opines that informal care by children is no longer sufficient to meet out the financial, health and other needs of older persons who now have a longer life span after the age of 60 years. The financial burden is often beyond the means of children, particularly expensive medical care, as public health services do not function satisfactorily. The psyco-social and emotional needs of older persons are also an important factor so that they do not feel marginalized and helpless. This book gives a comprehensive account of social security among the old, an emerging problem in the country's scenario. Policy makers should implement such policies to lighten the coping responsibilities of families through various interventions.

Pappathi (2007) Author indicates that number of aged women in India is fairly large and most of the aged women live in rural area. The book focuses on the problems of psycho- social characteristics of elderly women along with the need for the present investigation for the welfare of aged. He defines various strategies for the empowering of aged female. Author concluded that it is time to take step to care for them and strengthen them with the support of the family and society .Neglect can only add the miseries as today youth will be the tomorrow aged. The aged as well as youth on which elders depend for support have to accept changes and plan together for making strong family support and wellbeing of aged.

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Murti (2008)analyses various economic status, social status, family attitude, health Condition and psychological problems of elderly females above 50 year of age. He define that India is faced by the problem of fast rate of rising percentage of elderly women population. The book also highlights the major challenges faced by them with the increasing of life expectancy. India is going to face a state of picture where there will be many aged not many youngsters to care of them.

Nasreen (2009) Author attempted to study the wide range of problem experienced by the elderly in urban area. It also examines the various strategies adopted towards minimizing stress and strain of life and social services available to the elderly. The book also suggests ways and means by which elderly persons could enhance their capacities for productive ageing.

Khan (2010)focusses on the cross- section of Elderly women in mine states of India having a high proportion of BPL households including Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P, Odisha , Sikkim and U.P going deep in to their socio-demographic background ,it address issues pertaining to their livelihood , nutrition and health, interpersonal relation and vulnerability risks. He also present a critical assessment of the awareness and vulnerability and availability of existing social security schemes meant to shield the elderly women from undeserved want and vulnerability.He concluded that majority of the younger generation views the elderly as a socio economic burden, the advantages of having an elderly person at home such as care in time of sickness , advice in family matters , education and all round development of family are as recognised by a few from the younger generation.

Nayar (2013) evaluate the socio-economic condition of the elderly women their health, nutritional status, disabling conditions economic dependence,

personal safety and family integration are the most crucial factors. Author concludes that the elderly women get less family support, employment opportunities and socio-economic interaction respect for aged is deep rooted in our culture. Physical disability often leads to anxiety, depression and social isolation which hasharsh effect on the health of elderly women.

Lieby&Rajan (2013)studied of various aspect of ageing combined with analysis of current policies trends and recommendations. Heexamines ageing issues from a variety of perspectives demographic function, social family relation economic health and disability, current intervention and advocacy and policy.

Giri (2013)attempts to address the various issues concerning the elderly women in India. She taking a close look at the status of elderly women in the country, it present a critical analysis of the various aspects of the life of elderly women such as of their human rights, their safety, protection, capacity building, self-reliance, nutritional status and health care. The book analyzing the role of science and technology in the welfare of elderly people and also examine the impact of national policy on them

METHODOLOGY

OPERATIONAL DEFINATIONS

Elderly -Elderly or old age define as a senior citizen who is 65 years old and above, consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human being and thus the end of human life that is genetically determined and environment modulated.

Life Expectancy- Life expectancy is the expected number of years of life remaining at a given age. It is denoted by which mean the average number of sequent year of life for someone now aged according to particular mortality rate.

Mortality Rate- Mortality rate is measure of the number of death in some population, scaled to that size of that population per unit. Mortality rate is typically expressed in unit of death per 1000individuals per years.

Dependency ratio-Dependency ratio is an age population ratio of those particularly not in the labour force(dependent part)and those who typically in labour force (productive part) is used to measure the pressure on productive population is normally expressed as percentage

Ageing and Socio economic status- measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as a social standing or class of an individual or group. When viewed through a social class lens, privilege, power and control are emphasized.

AREA, UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE

AREA

The area for the study is Jaipur District

Universe

Universe will consist of elderly women in the age group of 65 to 75 years.

Sampling

Convenience sampling (Non-probabilitysampling)will be used.

Total 500 respondents will be selected from the Jaipur district of which 250 were from urban area and 250 from rural area

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the differences in the social and economic status of elderly women in rural and urban area?
- What are the various problems of rural Elderly women and urban elderly women?
- What are consequences of changing family structure and function on ageing among elderly women?
- Which factors are responsible for problems of elderly women?
- What are the provision and utilization pattern of various support systems provided by governmental and nongovernmental agencies for the welfare of the elderly women?

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Utmost care will be taken while collecting the data as to maintain objectivity and gather appropriate facts so that the objectivity and purpose of the study are met with.

The following tools will be used for the purpose of the study:

1. **Schedule**- Schedule is prepared for the collecting first-hand information in which number of questions framed which filled by interviewer themselves.

2. Unstructured Interview: Due to the qualitative nature of the study, it is assumed that besides the questions included in the questionnaire, certain supplementary questions will be required. It is assumed that by giving the respondents, the freedom to talk would reveal their attention, attitudes and opinions. Henceand unstructured interview will be conducted on the respondents.

3. Observation: to enable the investigators to view and verify personally the condition of the respondents.

4. Case studies: In-depth analysis of 5 urban elderly women and 5 rural elderly women will be undertaken.
5. Secondary sources: These sources help in providing certain information which may be difficult to obtain otherwise. Besides, these sources also help in supplementary the information acquired through primary sources as well as providing a guideline to the investigator.

DATA ANALYSIS TOOLS

After collecting the data a descriptive analysis of the data will be done because it is both qualitative as well as quantitative this will be followed by an appropriate statistical analysis. Statistical analysis will include tabulation of data and representation of data using graphs and charts for diagrammatic representation of data.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The limitation of time, space and manpower are of the most restrictive aspects in an empirical study and this study may also be limited due to the aspects.
2. The answers of respondents as will have to be taken as true.
3. The respondents may be quiet on certain issues and as such certain and as certain inferences will have to be drawn on the basis of observation of overt behavior of the respondents which may be included gestures, facial impressions.
4. The conclusion drawn may not be universal.

CHAPTER SCHEME

1. Sociology of Ageing: Conceptual and Theoretical framework.

2. Elderly Women in Indian Society: Historical background and contemporary Scenario.

3. Review of literature

4. Research methodology

5. Elderly women in Rural and Urbanareas: Empirical findings

6. ElderlyWomen in Rural and Urban areas : Some case studies

7. Conclusion and Generalization

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